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June 5, 2006

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Re:	Application of:	Robert L. Snyder
	Serial No.	10/033,121
	Filed:	October 23, 2001
	For:	Self-Checkout System Having Component Video Camera for Produce Purchase Monitoring
	Group Art Unit:	3627
	Examiner:	Andrew J. Fischer
	MMB Docket No.	1001-0729
	NCR Docket No.	9437

TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Please find for filing in connection with the above patent application the following documents. Since the due date for filing a response fell on Saturday, June 3, 2006, a response is being timely filed on Monday, June 5, 2006.

1. Twice Amended Appeal Brief (27 pages); and
2. One (1) return post card.

The \$500.00 fee required under 37 C.F.R. §41.20 (b)(2) has previously been previously submitted. However, please charge any fee deficiency or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-0014.

Respectfully Submitted,

MAGINOT, MOORE & BECK

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James D. Wood", written over the printed name.

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June 5, 2006

Enclosures



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

NCR Docket No. 9437

MMB Docket No. 1001-0729

Application of: **Robert L. SNYDER**

Group Art Unit: **3627**

Serial No. **10/033,121**

Examiner: **Andrew J. Fischer**

Filed: **October 23, 2001**

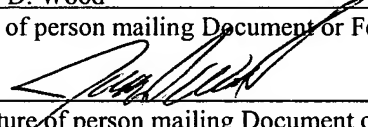
For: **SELF-CHECKOUT SYSTEM HAVING COMPONENT VIDEO
CAMERA FOR PRODUCE PURCHASE MONITORING**

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TWICE AMENDED APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

This is an appeal under 37 CFR § 1.191 to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences of the United States Patent and Trademark Office from the final rejection of the claims 1-21 of the above-identified patent application. These claims were indicated as rejected in an Office Action dated June 2, 2005. The \$500.00 fee required under 37 CFR § 41.20(b)(2) has been previously submitted. Also, please provide any extensions

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of time that may be necessary and charge any fees that may be due to Account No. 13-0014, but not to include any payment of issue fees.

(1) REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

NCR Corporation of Dayton, Ohio is the assignee of this patent application, and the real party in interest.

(2) RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no appeals or interferences related to this patent application (serial no. 10/033,121).

(3) STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-21 are pending in the application.

Claims 1-21 are rejected.

Claims 1-21 are being appealed, and are shown in the Appendix attached to this Appeal Brief.

(4) STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

Appellant has filed no amendments after receipt of the June 2, 2005, Office Action (the "Office Action").

(5) SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The present invention relates to a self-service checkout system monitoring system and method. (See, e.g. Appellant's specification at page 1, lines 4-6). In accordance with one embodiment, a self service checkout system 10 includes a self-checkout terminal (SCOT) 12. (See, e.g. Appellant's specification at page 8, lines 13-14 and FIG. 1). The SCOT may include a scanner 30 and a product scale 32. (See, e.g. Appellant's specification at page 11, lines 15-16 and FIG. 2). A camera 70 is also provided at the SCOT 12. (See, e.g. Appellant's specification at page 17, lines 12-13 and FIG. 2).

In operation, produce is placed on the scale 32 for weighing. (See, e.g. Appellant's specification at page 25, lines 1-2). Once a stable weight for the produce is registered on the scale 32, the produce weight is read. (See, e.g. Appellant's specification at page 25, lines 2-3 and FIG. 6, steps 124-126). Next, an image of the produce is obtained. (See, e.g. Appellant's specification at page 25, lines 4-5 and FIG. 6, step 128). The above described steps are performed under the direction of product scale software 92. (See, e.g. Appellant's specification at page 22, line 19 through page 23 line 7). As described in the specification, performance of the above described steps is advantageous since a customer is typically not in the line of sight of the camera if the weight of the produce has stabilized. (See, e.g. Appellant's specification at page 23, lines 2-7).

Accordingly, in a system or method in accordance with the present invention a digital picture of an item is acquired as a function of obtaining the weight of the item. In other words, a specific event in the step of weighing an item *causes* the image acquisition step to be performed.

The additional information required by the United States Patent Office is as follows.

Claims 1-6, 8-13 and 15-10

Claims 1-6, 8-13 and 15-10 are argued together. Claims 1, 8 and 15 are independent claims. Claim 1 recites:

1. A method of operating a self-service checkout terminal comprising the steps of (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 24, lines 13-17 and FIG 6, reference number 120):

initiating a checkout transaction at the self-service checkout terminal (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 24, lines 20-23 and FIG 6, reference number 122);

obtaining weight of a produce item via a scale of the self-service checkout terminal(see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 25, lines 2-3 and FIG 6, reference number 126); and

acquiring a digital picture of the produce item (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 25, lines 4-7 and FIG 6, reference number 128) via a component video camera of the self-service checkout terminal (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 9, lines 10-13) wherein the step of acquiring a digital picture is triggered by the step of obtaining the weight of the produce item (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 22, line 23 through page 23, line 4 and FIG 6, reference number 126).

Claim 8 recites:

8. A self-service checkout terminal comprising (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 19, line 17 and FIG. 3 reference number 12):

a processing unit (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 19, lines 17-19 and FIG. 3, reference number 72);

a component video camera in communication with said processing unit (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 19, lines 13-15 and FIG. 3, reference number 70);

a produce scale in communication with said processing unit (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 19, line 23 through page 20, line 3 and FIG. 3, reference number 32); and

memory in communication with said processing unit (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 19, lines 21- 23 and FIG. 3, reference number 74) and containing program instructions which, when executed by said processing unit, causes said processing unit to (i) initiate a checkout transaction at the self-service checkout terminal, (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 20, lines 6- 13, page 23, lines 8-11 and FIG. 4, reference number 90 or 94) (ii) obtain weight of a produce item via a produce scale of the self-service checkout terminal (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 22, lines 19-21 and FIG. 4, reference number 92), and (iii) acquire a digital picture of the produce item after initiating the program instructions for obtaining the weight of the produce item (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 22, line 25 through page 23, line 4 and FIG. 4, reference number 92).

Claim 15 recites:

15. A self-service checkout system comprising (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 8, lines 11-13 and FIG. 1, reference number 10):

a self-service checkout terminal (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 8, lines 13-14 and FIG. 1, reference number 12);

a monitoring station (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 8, lines 14-15 and FIG. 1, reference number 14); and

a network providing communication between said self-service checkout terminal and said monitoring station (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 8, lines 14-15 and FIG. 1, reference number 16);

said self-service checkout terminal comprising (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 19, line 17 and FIG. 3, reference number 12):

a first processing unit (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 19, lines 17-18 and FIG. 3, reference number 72);

a component video camera in communication with said processing unit (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 19, lines 13-16 and FIG. 3, reference number 70);

a produce scale in communication with said processing unit (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 19, line 23 through page 20, line 3 and FIG. 3, reference number 32); and

first memory in communication with said processing unit (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 19, lines 21- 23 and FIG. 3, reference number 74) and containing program instructions which, when executed by said processing unit, causes said processing unit to (i) initiate a checkout transaction at the self-service checkout terminal, (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 20, lines 6- 13, page 23, lines 8-11 and FIG. 4, reference number 90 or 94) (ii) obtain weight of a produce item via a produce scale of the self-service checkout terminal (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 22, lines 19-21 and FIG. 4, reference number 92), (iii) acquire a digital picture of

the produce item based upon the program instructions to obtain the weight of the produce item (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 22, line 25 through page 23, line 4 and FIG. 4, reference number 92), and (iv) transmit the acquired digital picture of the produce item to said monitoring station via said network (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 19, lines 13-16 and FIG. 3, reference number 76);

said monitoring station comprising (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 23, lines 12-13 and FIG. 5, reference number 14).:

a second processing unit (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 23, lines 13-15 and FIG. 5, reference number 100);

a display in communication with said processing unit (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 23, lines 13-15 and FIG. 5, reference number 106); and

second memory in communication with said processing unit (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 23, lines 13-15 and FIG. 5, reference number 102) and containing program instructions (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 23, lines 18-20) which, when executed by said processing unit, causes said processing unit to (i) receive the digital picture of the produce item from the self-service checkout terminal via the network (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 24, lines 1-3); and (ii) display the digital picture of the produce item on the display (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 24, lines 1-4).

Claims 7, 14, 20 and 21

Claims 7, 14, 20 and 21 are argued together. Claim 21 is an independent claim.

Claim 7 recites:

7. The method of claim 1 (see above), wherein the step of obtaining weight of the produce item via a scale of the self-service checkout terminal (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 25, lines 1-2) includes the step of waiting for a stable weight period of the produce item on the scale (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 25, lines 2-3).

Claim 21 recites:

A method of operating a self-service checkout terminal comprising the steps of (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 24, lines 13-17 and FIG 6, reference number 120):

initiating a checkout transaction at the self-service checkout terminal (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 24, lines 20-23 and FIG 6, reference number 122);

placing a produce item on a scale (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 25, lines 2-3 and FIG. 6, reference number 124);

generating via the scale a stable indication of the weight of the produce item (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 25, lines 2-3 and FIG. 6, reference number 126);

obtaining the weight of the produce item via the scale (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 25, lines 2-3 and FIG. 6, reference number 126); and

obtaining a picture the produce item via a camera at the self-service checkout terminal in response to the generation of a stable indication of the weight of the produce item (see, e.g., Appellant's specification at page 25, lines 4-7 and FIG. 6 reference number 128).

(6) GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Claims 1-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,426,282 to Humble (hereinafter “Humble”) in view of either U.S. Patent No. 4,914,746 to Nishi et al. (hereinafter “Nishi”) or U.S. Patent No. 6,278,492 B1 to Nakamura (hereinafter “Nakamura”).

(7) ARGUMENT

Claims 1-6, 8-13 and 15-10 are Not Obvious Over Humble in View of Nishi

Discussion re: Patentability of Claim 1

1. Claim 1

Claim 1 recites the following:

A method of operating a self-service checkout terminal comprising the steps of:
initiating a checkout transaction at the self-service checkout terminal;
obtaining weight of a produce item via a scale of the self-service checkout terminal; and
acquiring a digital picture of the produce item via a component video camera of the self-service checkout terminal wherein the step of acquiring a digital picture is triggered by the step of obtaining the weight of the produce item.

Because the step of “acquiring” is “triggered” by the step of “obtaining,” in a system according to claim 1, the acquisition of a digital picture is a function of the step of obtaining the weight of a produce item. In other words, a specific event in the step of weighing an item *causes* the image acquisition step to be performed.

2. The Proposed Modification Does Not Arrive at the Present Invention

The Examiner rejected claim 1 based upon the proposition that Humble discloses all of the limitations of claim 1 with the exception of the use of component video.

(Office Action at page 3). The Examiner relied on Nishi for teaching the use of component video. (Office Action at page 3). Humble, even as modified, does not teach, suggest or disclose a system wherein the step of weighing *causes* the step of acquiring a picture of an item to be performed. Accordingly, the proposed modification does not arrive at the invention of claim 1.

a. The Examiner Appears to Admit the Shortcomings of the Prior Art

As an initial matter, the Examiner apparently agrees with the Applicant that the proposed modification fails to teach or suggest or disclose a system wherein the step of weighing *causes* the step of acquiring a digital picture to be performed. Specifically, the Examiner has stated that the digital picture acquired in the modified system of Humble is not acquired by “a ‘direct consequence’ of the weighing.” Thus, the Examiner appears to admit that there is no causal relationship between the weighing and imaging in the system of Humble.

Claim 1 recites that the acquisition of an image is “triggered” by the step of obtaining the weight of an item. A system that does not have a causal relationship between steps is not the same as a system that requires a causal relationship between steps. Accordingly, the Examiner has admitted that the proposed modification fails to arrive at a system that acquires an image in the manner recited by the claim. Therefore, under MPEP § 2143.03, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been made and Board is respectfully requested to overturn the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

b. The Term “Comprising” Has Been Misconstrued

Notwithstanding the foregoing admission, the Examiner maintains the rejection of claim 1. The basis for rejecting claim 1 in view of the admission that the prior art does not disclose all of the recited limitations appears to be based upon the Examiner’s construction of the limitations in view of the word “comprising” in the preamble. According to the Examiner, the use of the word “comprising” renders the requirement for identifying each limitation of the claim in the prior art unnecessary. The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Specifically, the Examiner has stated that “Because Applicant uses the term ‘comprising’ in the preamble, the Examiner interprets the claims as having an ‘open’ transitional phrase. See MPEP §2111.03. While not a ‘direct’ consequence of the weighing, the digital picture is nevertheless acquired (at least in part) by weighing of the item. In other words, ‘but for’ the stopping and weighing, the image may not be acquired.” (Office Action at page 7). The Examiner’s argument is flawed.

As an initial matter, MPEP §2111.03, which the Examiner relies upon, stands for the unremarkable proposition that the word “comprising” when used in a preamble “does not exclude additional, unrecited elements or method steps.” Thus, the claim is “open” in the sense that *additional* unrecited steps may be included within the scope of the claim. The manner in which this proposition justifies the Examiner’s rejection, however, is not identified.

It is possible that the Examiner hypothesizes that since the weight and the image of an item may be obtained at about the same time in Humble, that there must be a

linkage of some sort between the weighing and the imaging. There is no such teaching in Humble and the Examiner has not identified any such teaching. Moreover, the Examiner has not stated that he is relying upon an inherency argument.

Nonetheless, to the extent an inherency argument was intended, such an argument must fail since causing an image to be taken and taking a reading off of a scale are both commonly performed independently of each other. For example, digital bathroom scales sample the output of a scale and display the weight of an individual without taking a picture of the individual being weighed and wildlife photography is commonly based upon detected motion of an animal without the weight of the animal being obtained. Therefore, there is no inherent connection between weighing an object and imaging the object.

Alternatively, the Examiner, relying upon the existence of an open transitional phrase in the Applicant's claim, may be arguing that because an open transitional phrase is used, the cited art need not actually teach, suggest or disclose that the weighing of an item triggers imaging of the item, but rather, that a rejection is appropriate because if an item is not stopped to obtain its weight, the system of Humble "may not" be able to get a picture of the item. (Office Action at page 7). By eliminating the causal connection between weighing and imaging required by the word "triggered," however, the recited limitation has been read out of the claim. There is nothing in the MPEP that can reasonably be construed to mean that the use of the word "comprising" in a preamble of a claim allows an affirmatively recited limitation in the claim to be *ignored* when performing a patentability examination.

Moreover, Humble specifically states that the disclosed system may take pictures of items “on the fly.” (Humble at column 4, lines 3-5). Therefore, the hypothetical scenario proposed by the Examiner wherein failure to stop and weigh an item defeats the ability to image that item, is directly contradictory to the actual disclosure of Humble.

MPEP § 2143 requires the prior art reference (or references when combined) to teach or suggest all the claim limitations. MPEP § 2111.03 does not overturn MPEP § 2143. Therefore, because the Examiner has failed to identify any prior art which discloses, teaches or suggests a system that acquires an image in the manner recited by the claim, under MPEP § 2143.03, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been made and Board is respectfully requested to overturn the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

c. Humble’s System Does Not Use Weighing to Trigger Imaging

The Examiner’s explanation as to how he postulates that the system of Humble discloses, teaches or suggests the above discussed element is confusing. Regardless, Humble neither teaches, discloses nor suggests a system wherein acquisition of a picture is “triggered” by a step of weighing.

Specifically, Humble discloses a sensor 42 that detects a product in the security zone 38 so as to stop the conveyor belt. (Humble at column 3, lines 60-63). Humble also indicates that the item is then weighed. (Humble at column 3, lines 63-66). There is no indication, however, as to what, if anything, triggers the weighing of the item.

Humble does disclose that the acquisition of a video image is “triggered whenever a product is sensed without a UPC barcode label”. (Humble at column 4, lines 8-11).

The only discussion that the Applicant is aware of in Humble that relates to sensing the presence or absence of a bar code is at column 7, lines 18-29. There, it states that a pattern recognition system can be used to “discriminate product identity codes, when available.” (Humble at column 7, lines 25-27). Accordingly, the taking of a video image is “triggered” by the failure to detect a UPC label. A failure to detect a UPC label on an object is not the same as weighing the object. Thus, there does not appear to be any causative relationship between the weighing of the object and the acquisition of a picture of the object.

Therefore, while Humble may disclose obtaining a picture of produce based upon the lack of detecting a bar code, Humble cannot fairly be said to disclose a method wherein a step of obtaining the weight of an item triggers the acquisition of a picture of the item. Thus, Humble does not disclose the recited acquiring step.

d. Conclusion

For any or all of the above reasons, it is respectfully submitted that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been made and the Board of Appeals is respectfully requested to reverse the rejection of claim 1 over Humble in view of Nishi under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Discussion Regarding Claims 2-6, 8-13 and 15-19

Claims 2-6, 8-13 and 15-19 have been rejected as obvious based upon the same prior art and the same allegations discussed above with respect to claim 1. (Office Action at page 3). Claims 8 and 15 are independent claims which, for the purpose of this Appeal, include limitations similar to those discussed above with respect to claim 1.

Claims 2-6, 9-13 and 16-19 depend, either directly or by way of an intermediate claim, from one of claims 1, 8 or 15 and include all of the limitations of the base claim as well as other limitations. Therefore, for at least the same reasons set forth above with respect to the patentability of claim 1 over the proposed combination of Humble with Nishi, claims 2-6, 8-13 and 15-19 are patentable and the Board of Appeals is respectfully requested to reverse the rejections of claims 2-6, 8-13 and 15-19 over Humble in view of Nishi.

**Claims 1-6, 8-13 and 15-19 are Not Obvious
Over Humble in View of Nakamura**

The Examiner further rejected claims 1-6, 8-13 and 15-19 as obvious based upon the proposition that Humble discloses all of the limitations of claim 1 with the exception of the use of component video. (Office Action at page 3). The Examiner relied on Nakamura for teaching the use of component video. (Office Action at page 3). Humble, even as modified, does not teach, suggest or disclose a system wherein the step of weighing *causes* the step of acquiring a picture of an item to be performed.

Specifically, the Examiner relies upon Humble for the limitation of “weighing” an item triggering “imaging” of an item for the same reasons identified above with respect to the combination of Humble and Nishi. (Office Action at page 3). Therefore, for the same reasons set forth above with respect to the combination of Humble with Nishi, claims 1-6, 8-13 and 15-19 are patentable over the proposed combination of Humble and Nakamura. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons set forth above with respect to the patentability of claim 1 over the proposed combination of Humble with Nishi, claims 2-

6, 8-13 and 15-19 are patentable over Humble in view of Nakamura and the Board of Appeals is respectfully requested to reverse the rejections of claims 2-6, 8-13 and 15-19.

**Claims 7, 14, 20 and 21 are Not Obvious
Over Humble in View of Nishi**

Discussion Regarding Claim 7

1. The Discussion of Claim 1 Applies

As an initial matter, claim 7 has been rejected as obvious over Humble in View of Nishi for the same reason set forth above with respect to claim 1. (Office Action at page 3). Claim 7 depends from claim 1 and incorporates all of the limitations of claim 1. Therefore, for at least the same reasons set forth above with respect to the patentability of claim 1 over the proposed combination of Humble in View of Nishi, claim 7 is patentable and the Board of Appeals is respectfully requested to reverse the rejection of claim 7.

2. Prima Facie Obviousness Has Not Been Alleged

Additionally, the Examiner has failed to identify any disclosure, teaching or suggestion in the prior art of the limitations added by claim 7.

Specifically, claim 7 adds the limitation that “the step of obtaining weight of the produce item via a scale of the self-service checkout terminal includes the step of waiting for a stable weight period of the produce item on the scale.” The Examiner has failed to provide any guidance of where this limitation is taught or suggested in the prior art. Moreover, the Applicant has not discovered any such teaching or suggestion. In fact,

such a teaching or suggestion would appear to contradict the teaching of Humble that the image and the weight “may be recorded ‘on the fly’.” (Humble at column 4, lines 3-5).

MPEP § 2143 requires the prior art reference (or references when combined) to teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The Examiner has failed to identify the limitations of claim 7 in the prior art. Therefore, the Examiner has failed to present a *prima facie* case of obviousness and the Board of Appeals is respectfully requested to reverse the rejection of claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

3. Conclusion

For any or all of the above reasons, it is respectfully submitted that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been made and the Board of Appeals is respectfully requested to reverse the rejection of claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based upon the combination of Humble and Nishi.

Discussion Regarding Claims 14, 20 and 21

Claims 14, 20 and 21 have been rejected as obvious based upon the same prior art and the same allegations discussed above with respect to claim 7. (Office Action at page 3). Claim 21 is an independent claim which, for the purpose of this Appeal, includes limitations similar to those discussed above with respect to claim 1 and with respect to claim 7. Claims 14 and 20 depend directly from claims 8 and 15, respectively and include all of the limitations of the base claim as well as limitations similar to the limitation discussed above with respect to claim 7. Therefore, for at least the same reasons set forth above with respect to the patentability of claim 7 over the proposed

combination of Humble with Nishi, claims 14, 20 and 21 are patentable and the Board of Appeals is respectfully requested to reverse the rejections of claims 14, 20 and 21.

**Claims 7, 14, 20 and 21 are Not Obvious
Over Humble in View of Nakamura**

The Examiner further rejected claims 7, 14, 20 and 21 as obvious based upon the proposition that Humble discloses all of the limitations of claim 1 with the exception of the use of component video. (Office Action at page 3). The Examiner relied on Nakamura for teaching the use of component video. (Office Action at page 3). Humble, even as modified, does not teach, suggest or disclose a system wherein the weighing of a produce item via a scale of a self-service checkout terminal includes the step of waiting for a stable weight period of the produce item on the scale.”

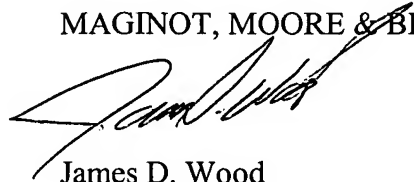
Specifically, the Examiner relies upon Humble for the limitation of “waiting for a stable weight period” for the same reasons identified above with respect to the combination of Humble and Nishi. (Office Action at page 3). Therefore, for the same reasons set forth above with respect to the combination of Humble with Nishi, claims 7, 14, 20 and 21 are patentable over the proposed combination of Humble and Nakamura. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons set forth above with respect to the patentability of claim 7 over the proposed combination of Humble with Nishi claims 7, 14, 20 and 21 are patentable over Humble in view of Nakamura and the Board of Appeals is respectfully requested to reverse the rejections of claims 7, 14, 20 and 21.

(8) CONCLUSION

Claims 1-21 are not obvious in view of a combination of Humble as modified by either Nishi or Nakamura. Accordingly, the Board of Appeals is respectfully requested to reverse the rejections of claims 1-21.

Respectfully submitted,

MAGINOT, MOORE & BECK

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James D. Wood", is written over the firm name.

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June 5, 2006
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(9) CLAIMS APPENDIX

Claim 1. A method of operating a self-service checkout terminal comprising the steps of:

initiating a checkout transaction at the self-service checkout terminal;
obtaining weight of a produce item via a scale of the self-service checkout terminal; and
acquiring a digital picture of the produce item via a component video camera of the self-service checkout terminal wherein the step of acquiring a digital picture is triggered by the step of obtaining the weight of the produce item.

Claim 2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

forwarding the acquired digital picture of the produce item to a monitoring station; and
displaying the acquired digital picture of the produce item at the monitoring station.

Claim 3. The method of claim 2, further comprising the step of:

permitting one of approval and disapproval of the checkout transaction by the monitoring station based on the obtained weight and the acquired digital picture of the produce item.

Claim 4. The method of claim 2, further comprising the steps of:

storing the acquired digital picture of the produce item; and

associating the stored digital picture of the produce item with the checkout transaction.

Claim 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of acquiring a digital picture of the produce item via a component video camera includes acquiring a digital picture of the produce item via a component video camera comprising a web camera.

Claim 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of acquiring a digital picture of the produce item via a component video camera includes acquiring a high-resolution digital picture of the produce item via a web camera.

Claim 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of obtaining weight of the produce item via a scale of the self-service checkout terminal includes the step of waiting for a stable weight period of the produce item on the scale.

Claim 8. A self-service checkout terminal comprising:

- a processing unit;
- a component video camera in communication with said processing unit;
- a produce scale in communication with said processing unit; and
- memory in communication with said processing unit and containing program instructions which, when executed by said processing unit, causes said processing unit to

(i) initiate a checkout transaction at the self-service checkout terminal, (ii) obtain weight of a produce item via a produce scale of the self-service checkout terminal, and (iii)

acquire a digital picture of the produce item after initiating the program instructions for obtaining the weight of the produce item.

Claim 9. The self-service checkout terminal of claim 8, wherein said component video camera comprises a web camera.

Claim 10. The self-service checkout terminal of claim 9, wherein said web camera is operative to obtain a high-resolution digital picture of said produce item.

Claim 11. The self-service checkout terminal of claim 8, wherein said memory has further program instructions which, when executed by said processing unit causes said processing unit to (iv) forward the acquired digital picture of the produce item to a monitoring station, and (v) display the acquired digital picture of the produce item at the monitoring station.

Claim 12. The self-service checkout terminal of claim 11, wherein said memory has further program instructions which, when executed by said processing unit causes said processing unit to (vi) permit one of approval and disapproval of the checkout transaction by the monitoring station based on the obtained weight and the acquired digital picture of the produce item.

Claim 13. The self-service checkout terminal of claim 8, wherein said memory has further program instructions which, when executed by said processing unit causes said

processing unit to (iv) store the acquired digital picture of the produce item, and (v) associate the stored digital picture of the produce item with the checkout transaction.

Claim 14. The self-service checkout terminal of claim 8, wherein obtaining weight of the produce item via said scale of the self-service checkout terminal includes waiting for a stable weight period of the produce item on said scale.

Claim 15. A self-service checkout system comprising:

- a self-service checkout terminal;

- a monitoring station; and

- a network providing communication between said self-service checkout terminal and said monitoring station;

- said self-service checkout terminal comprising:

- a first processing unit;

- a component video camera in communication with said processing unit;

- a produce scale in communication with said processing unit; and

- first memory in communication with said processing unit and containing program instructions which, when executed by said processing unit, causes said processing unit to (i) initiate a checkout transaction at the self-service checkout terminal, (ii) obtain weight of a produce item via a produce scale of the self-service checkout terminal, (iii) acquire a digital picture of the produce item based upon the program instructions to obtain the weight of the produce item, and (iv) transmit the acquired digital picture of the produce item to said monitoring station via said network;

said monitoring station comprising:

a second processing unit;

a display in communication with said processing unit; and

second memory in communication with said processing unit and

containing program instructions which, when executed by said processing unit, causes said processing unit to (i) receive the digital picture of the produce item from the self-service checkout terminal via the network; and (ii) display the digital picture of the produce item on the display.

Claim 16. The self-service checkout system of claim 15, wherein said second memory has further program instructions which, when executed by said second processing unit causes said second processing unit to (iii) permit one of approval and disapproval of the checkout transaction by the monitoring station based on the obtained weight and the acquired digital picture of the produce item.

Claim 17. The self-service checkout system of claim 15, wherein said second memory has further program instructions which, when executed by said second processing unit causes said second processing unit to (iii) store the acquired digital picture of the produce item, and (iv) associate the stored digital picture of the produce item with the checkout transaction.

Claim 18. The self-service checkout system of claim 15, wherein said component video camera comprises a web camera.

Claim 19. The self-service checkout system of claim 18, wherein said web camera is operative to obtain a high-resolution digital picture of the produce item.

Claim 20. The self-service checkout system of claim 15, wherein obtaining weight of the produce item via said scale of the self-service checkout terminal includes waiting for a stable weight period of the produce item on said scale.

Claim 21. A method of operating a self-service checkout terminal comprising the steps of:

- initiating a checkout transaction at the self-service checkout terminal;
- placing a produce item on a scale;
- generating via the scale a stable indication of the weight of the produce item;
- obtaining the weight of the produce item via the scale; and
- obtaining a picture the produce item via a camera at the self-service checkout terminal in response to the generation of a stable indication of the weight of the produce item.

(10) EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None.

(11) RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.